

## HEAVY TOLL OF VERMONTERS

A Dozen Men Wounded or Missing in Two Days' Lists

### BURLINGTON HAD THREE MEN LISTED

Lyndon Had Three and Derby Had Two Sykes Reported

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—To-day's casualty list contained 592 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 44; missing in action, 145; wounded severely, 105; wounded slightly, 1; died of wounds, 23; wounded, degree undetermined, 298; died of disease, 6. The list includes:

#### Killed in Action.

Lt. Harrison A. Dickson, Springfield, Ill.  
Lt. Vincent S. Manning, Jersey City, N.J.  
Lt. Elmer J. Bischoff, Oak Park, Ill.  
Lt. Alvin W. Dean, Pittsfield, Ill.  
Lt. George Girard, Southbridge, Mass.  
Corp. Floyd E. Miller, Greensburg, Pa.  
Bugler Victor H. Johnson, Leavenworth, Wash.  
Corp. Martin J. Kiah, Bay City, Mich.  
Corp. Abraham Zippin, New York.  
Mech. Harve Akers, Mill Spring, Mo.  
Mech. Jerry Bowers, Ruleville, Miss.  
Pvt. Charles Cottingham, Stoneville, Okla.  
Pvt. Eddie C. Lund, Siren, Wis.  
Pvt. Joseph Majewski, Chicago.  
Pvt. Sterling M. Peck, Flory, Tex.  
Pvt. Howard S. Rising, Lockport, N.Y.  
Pvt. Charles T. Sampson, Russell, Pa.  
Pvt. Carl J. Smith, Washburn, Wis.  
Pvt. Lee Trammell, Guadalupe, N. M.  
Pvt. John Taylor, Seminole, Okla.  
Pvt. Harry Brosnan, Babanava, Kieve, Russia.  
Pvt. H. P. Caton, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Pvt. E. Mitchell, Walter, Okla.  
Pvt. Henry F. Peterson, Arlington, Neb.  
Pvt. C. E. Anderson, Gonville, Minn.  
Pvt. James J. Argiropoulos, Keyser, W. Va.  
Pvt. George R. Ayers, Cedarburg, Wis.  
Pvt. Lonnie G. Blackard, Potts Camp, Miss.  
Pvt. Louis A. Bouvey, McDougal, Ark.  
Pvt. John E. Cacy, Itasca, Tex.  
Pvt. James Catalano, Chicago.  
Pvt. Ralph Coppola, North Oxford, Mass.  
Pvt. Charlie B. Clements, Nathalie, Va.  
Pvt. Maurice H. Dixon, Lansing, Mich.  
Pvt. Harvey W. Dodds, Burnet, Tex.  
Pvt. Forrester Hester Dougherty, Kansas City, Kan.  
Pvt. Christopher Gerve, Nashua, N. H.  
Pvt. Axel Rudolph Jackola, Dodgeville, Mich.  
Pvt. Alec A. Jacobson, Whitehall, Wis.  
Pvt. Mack M. Jenkins, Canton, Pa.  
Pvt. Frank Tony Schoenrock, Romulus, Mich.  
Pvt. Joseph S. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.  
Pvt. Paul L. Smaler, Chicago.  
Pvt. Walter E. Thomas, Oak Park, Ill.

#### Died of Wounds.

Sgt. Clifford W. Cahill, Hartford, Conn.  
Pvt. William J. Cooney, Cherry Valley, Mass.  
Pvt. Clifford B. Mason, Boston.  
Pvt. Edmund P. Mass, Lawrence, Mass.

#### Severely Wounded.

Pvt. Stephen N. Pappas, Worcester, Mass.  
Pvt. Earl M. Odell, Watertown, Conn.

#### Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sgt. William D. Quimby, Manchester, N. H.  
Sgt. William A. Pritchard, Dorchester, Mass.  
Corp. William A. Benson, Newton, Mass.  
Pvt. Thomas Chambers, South Manchester, Conn.  
Pvt. Nicholas T. Cody, Revere, Mass.  
Pvt. Edward Francis Daley, Ballardville, Mass.  
Pvt. Cornish Novitsky, Hudson, Mass.  
Pvt. Oscar L. Sykes, Derby, Vt.  
Pvt. William S. Tower, Greenfield, Mass.  
Pvt. Joseph Caradonna, Stoughton, Mass.  
Pvt. Joseph French, Chelmsford, Mass.  
Pvt. James M. Hamilton, West Haven, Conn.  
Pvt. Richard J. Powers, Charlestown, Mass.  
Pvt. Leslie S. Durgin, Northfield, N. H.  
Pvt. William J. Murphy, New Britain, Conn.  
Pvt. Thomas B. Tetreault, Newport, Vt.  
Pvt. Richard H. Lubold, Jr., Holyoke, Mass.  
Pvt. Abner J. Mason, Albany, Vt.

#### Missing in Action.

Corp. Joseph D. Benway, Burlington, Vt.  
Pvt. William E. Andrews, Burlington, Vt.  
Pvt. William D. Mansour, Boston.  
Pvt. Robert C. Gibson, Quinman, Mass.  
Pvt. Carl Hoffman, Hampden, Conn.  
Pvt. Charles O. Houghton, New Bedford, Mass.  
Pvt. Frank D. Hulburd, Colchester, Vt.  
Pvt. Neal Morgan, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
Pvt. George W. Pilgrim, Lyndonville, Vt.  
Pvt. Frank Arsenault, Mexico, Me.  
Pvt. William Trayah, Burlington, Vt.

#### SUNDAY'S LIST.

Sunday's casualty list contained 243 named, divided as follows: Killed in action, 23; missing in action, 16; wounded severely, 79; died of disease, 1; wounded (degree undetermined), 122; died of wounds, 2. The list includes:

#### Killed in Action.

Lt. Benjamin F. Blakenship, Thornwood, W. Va.  
Sgt. John Hilger, Granville, Ia.  
Corp. Thomas F. Cook, West Reading, Pa.  
Corp. Carl Frederick Payson, Monroe, Mich.  
Pvt. Frank A. Badstueber, Rockville, Conn.  
Pvt. Carl J. Bonz, Dubuque, Ia.  
Pvt. James W. Brewer, Greeley, Neb.  
Pvt. Edward Harold Ekberg, Aspa Wallskog, Sweden.  
Pvt. Harry J. Farren, Springfield, Mass.  
Pvt. Olen Fletcher, Cardwell, Mo.  
Pvt. Francis B. Furgeson, Onsted, Mich.  
Pvt. George M. Lang, Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Pvt. John Massie, Dutton, Mont.  
Pvt. Sam Melnichuk, Chicago.  
Pvt. Louis B. Orr, Great Falls, Mont.  
Pvt. Louis Scher, Benton Harbor, Mich.  
Pvt. Ralph Wilkins, Idaho Springs, Col.  
Pvt. Clif A. Bryant, Okosh, Wis.  
Pvt. Louis Cohen, New York.  
Pvt. Henry Bertel Hendrickson, Verdala, Minn.  
Pvt. John A. Meyer, Warren, Mich.  
Pvt. William H. Neustel, Robinson, N. D.  
Pvt. Benjamin F. Owens, San Francisco.

#### Wounded Severely.

Lt. Harry Healy Denning, Brookline, Mass.  
Sgt. Floyd D. McCutcheon, Worcester, Mass.  
Pvt. John Dolan, Portsmouth, N. H.

## "HOW IS YOUR LIVER?"

No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not grip. Price 25c., of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Pvt. Carlton D. Briggs, Wallingford, Conn.  
Pvt. Harold C. Conley, Danbury, Conn.  
Pvt. Percy Chester Gedney, Chelsea, Mass.

Pvt. John E. Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

Pvt. Dean S. Reynolds, Alton Bay, N. H.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corp. John T. Bryan, Lowell, Mass.

Pvt. James Lisle, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Robert William Allard, Lyndon Center, Vt.

Pvt. Joseph Bagdis, Worcester, Mass.

Pvt. Walter W. Buckley, Lyndonville, Vt.

Pvt. Gordon B. Sykes, Derby Line, Vt.

### SENATOR HARDWICK'S SEAT IN DOUBT

Georgia Democrat Who Has Been Called By Pres. Wilson "A Constant and Active Opponent" of Administration, Is Up for Re-nomination.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9.—At the end of a hard fought campaign Georgia Democrats will decide next Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the party primary whether Senator Thomas W. Hardwick shall be re-elected to the Senate in face of the opposition of President Wilson, who has characterized him as "a constant and active opponent" of the administration.

Senator Hardwick has four opponents, William J. Harris, former chairman of the federal trade commission, who is supported by the president; Representative William Schley Howard, of the Atlanta district; John R. Cooper, a Macon lawyer, and former State Senator Shaw, of Clay county. All have stumped the state and interest in the fight has been at a white heat for several weeks. The nomination is equivalent to election.

President Wilson made known his attitude in a letter to Clark Howell of Atlanta, Democratic national committee man for Georgia, in response to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Howell. The president pointed out that he never would presume to dictate to the voters of any state the choice they should make, but that when his views had been sought by those who seemed to have a right to seek them he had not hesitated to make them known.

"Senator Hardwick has been a constant and active opponent of any administration," wrote the president. "Mr. William J. Harris has consistently and actively supported it. In my opinion the obvious thing for all those to do who are jealous of the reputation of the party and the success of the government in the present crisis is to combine in the support of Mr. Harris."

After the letter was published, Harris' supporters urged Representative Howard to withdraw from the race and throw his strength to Mr. Harris, but Howard refused to do so, charging that publication of the letter had been withheld until it was too late for him to announce again his candidacy for the House. This was denied by Harris' supporters.

In his campaign speeches, Senator Hardwick defended his attitude toward important war measures. His opponents urged his fight against him on the ground that he had been "anti-administration."

Under the county unit system, as it prevails in Georgia, it is possible for a candidate to receive the senatorial nomination on the votes of a majority of the counties although he might be thousands of votes short of a popular majority.

Candidates for Congress, for governor and other state offices also will be selected at Wednesday's primary. Governor Hugh M. Borey has no opposition for re-election. Six of the Georgia's twelve Democratic congressmen seek to succeed Mr. Howard. Present congressmen have opposition in the first, fourth, sixth, eighth and ninth districts.

### HAYWOOD IN PRISON.

Placed in Penitentiary with 92 Other Members of the I. W. W.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 9.—William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and 92 other members of the organization, convicted in Chicago on charges of violating the espionage act, were received into the federal penitentiary here Saturday afternoon.

The trip, which was made by special train from Chicago, was without incident and upon their arrival in the prison yard the 93 prisoners quietly left the coaches, formed in line and marched into the penitentiary building. After the formalities the prisoners were assigned to cells.

Haywood, chewing gum and apparently at his ease, declared the recent bomb explosion in Chicago was very unfortunate and inopportune and that the occurrence had caused them to be hurried to prison, interfering with their efforts to obtain bail.

### FAIR WEATHER AND WARMER.

Later in the Week a Cool Wave Is Expected.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Weather predictions for the week beginning to-day, issued by the weather bureau: Fair and warmer at the beginning of the week; showers and somewhat cooler by the middle of the week, followed by fair weather and nearly normal temperatures.

### DIED IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Right Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, Bishop of Catholic Church.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Right Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, bishop of the Indianapolis diocese of the Roman Catholic church, died here to-day after a lingering illness. He was born in Baltimore, Dec. 13, 1834.

### SAY LENINE IS DEAD.

Travelers Arriving in Sweden from Moscow So Report.

Stockholm, Friday, Sept. 6.—Contrary to reports received from official bolshevik sources, travelers who have arrived at Haparanda, Sweden, from Moscow, assert that Premier Lenin is dead.

### BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

## FRENCH BACK IN '17 TRENCHES

Between the Aisne and the Oise They Can See the Hindenburg Line

### CROSSING OF AILETTE A HAZARDOUS JOB

Germans Had Placed Great Number of Machine Guns

With the French Army in France, Sunday, Sept. 8 (By the Associated Press).

The troops of General Mangin between the Aisne and the Oise rivers now are virtually behind their old wire entanglements in their old trenches of 1917. All along the edge of the forest of Coucy and through the western horn of the St. Gobain forest the Germans are only 200 yards away and in some places they are in positions in the old Hindenburg line that are plainly visible from the heights west of Chateau Coucy.

The Oise-Aisne canal and the river Ailette that runs between the heights and the chateau and which forms a sort of advanced post of their main line six miles further back at Presnes was not abandoned voluntarily but wrested from the enemy after a struggle of five days, during which five different German divisions tried to hold off a single French division.

"The divisions that tried to prevent the crossing of the canal and river," the Associated Press correspondent was informed by a French officer who has participated in most of the campaigns of the war, "accomplished the greatest concentration of machine gun fire that has been witnessed in this war."

The French troops were obliged to face that fire at a range of 20 yards in order to cross the Oise-Aisne canal and the river Ailette. Pioneers throwing bridges over the canal 17 yards wide suffered not only from the quick fire, but were in great danger of German grenades.

It required two days to advance to the Ailette from the village Pont Saint-Mard and four days to gain 500 yards of ground. The machine guns were passed thickly all along the canal in front of Quinzy and in the woods, thickets and marshes.

The French engineers finally succeeded in bridging the canal and over the first bridge an armoured train charged the Germans around a machine gun position and single-handed made 12 of them prisoner. Such was the work that went on both along the river and the canal during the five days, each day exhausting German's best divisions. Twenty-two quick fire were found in a small thicket called Euarassage wood. They were almost as thick in Yache wood and the more extensive timbered land fronting Coucy-le-Chateau and Coucy-la-Ville. Where the French could get at them they charged and killed the German gunners on their pieces, but many emplacements were too well hidden or protected for a direct attack and it was necessary to shell them.

During several hours, French projectiles sent splinters flying all through the timber and when the infantry charged they had to go on to Coucy-la-Ville to catch the enemy, who had fled, leaving his guns and an enormous amount of materials and supplies behind. Coucy-le-Chateau and the height on which it stands thus was turned from a north wind and banked at the same time from the south, while thousands of shells filled the ruins of the surrounding positions. Chateau Nogent, to the southeast, was taken almost at the same time and with it the Germans lost positions on which they spent a tremendous effort. They retired behind their three lines of barbed wire on the line of Presnes. The booty they left behind in two immense engineering dumps include locomotives, railroad material of all sorts and the great number of quick fire and emplacements guns and one 15-inch gun with which they had bombarded French towns far behind the lines east of the Ailette.

### SOVIET WILLING TO EXCHANGE DIPLOMATS WITH ENGLAND

Soviet Government Says It Wants Guarantee That Bolshevik Representatives in London Will Be Given Safe Conduct.

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—The soviet government of Russia is willing to prepare for the exchange of diplomats with Great Britain, if the neutral powers will undertake to guarantee that the bolshevik representatives at London are given a safe conduct home. The following statement by Foreign Minister Tchitcherine forwards to the Vossische Zeitung by the Petrograd telegraph agency outlines the conditions under which the soviet government will act:

"After discovery of the course of action of the French and British diplomats, whose activities were directed against the soviet power, the government of the soviet republic found itself obliged to isolate various agents of the powers named. Nevertheless the government as before is willing to prepare for the exchange of diplomats if the neutral powers will undertake to guarantee that M. Litvinoff and all Russian citizens receive safe conduct; that Litvinoff's and his collaborator's baggage be permitted to pass without examination and that no further difficulties be put in the way of his collaborators.

"These conditions must, together with free exit from London and passage across Scandinavia, be guaranteed by Holland, Norway and Sweden. M. Litvinoff is being notified by telegraph and on receipt of his answer confirming his departure R. H. Lockhart, acting British consul general and those accompanying him will then be handed over to the protection of the Dutch representatives.

"In other disputed questions previous agreements will remain valid."

Following an attack on the British consulate at Petrograd on Aug. 31, in which Captain Crombie, the attaché, was killed, the British government demanded immediate reparation. In addition the British government placed M. Litvinoff, bolshevik representative in London, under preventive arrest.

## THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home, but my troubles came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

### TO HASTEN DELIVERY OF SOLDIERS' LETTERS

New System Which Is About to Be Put Into Effect Ought to Make Delivery Within Three Weeks Possible.

New York, Sept. 9.—American soldiers in the front line trenches in France will receive their home letters within three weeks after mailing if plans now being worked out by army postal officials are successful.

Captain Frank E. Frazier, assistant director of the American expeditionary forces postal service in France, has returned to the United States to put into effect plans for expediting the delivery of American mail to the soldiers in France. He said to-day:

"With what has been done or is now being done to insure the prompt delivery of mail, there should be no occasion for delay or non-delivery of letters to our soldiers in France. The writing them from home will realize that the slightest inaccuracy or obscurity in the address of a letter is almost certain to cause delay and may result in non-delivery."

One million letters arrive in France every day addressed to members of the American expeditionary forces, according to an estimate of the military postal authorities.

Steps taken to expedite mail from the United States to France, according to the statement, include: The turning over of complete military information as to the location of troops in France by the military authorities to the military and domestic postal officers; the issuance of orders sending mail on every ship designated for France; the organization to receive mail; and the adoption of a scheme of designation for groups of unattached soldiers sent from the United States to replacement camps in France.

"A complete postal system corresponding to that in the United States is now in operation in France with a central postoffice located at Tours," the statement continues. "This service, except for the distribution and dispatch of mail to the United States, is entirely under military control."

"In view of the duplication of names in the American expeditionary forces, the absence of any distinguishing designation for groups of casual or replacement men has been a source of difficulty in the delivery of mail. Thousands of soldiers are being sent to France every month from this country for replacement purposes. It is estimated that 200,000 letters a month were delayed from this cause. This delay in delivery will not occur under arrangements which have just been made to have each replacement unit of 250 men, as it leaves camp in the United States, given a distinctive company number which it will retain until it reaches a replacement camp in France. Every member of such unit will then be one of 250 men instead of one of 1,500, 600 men."

"The matter of the address to insure prompt delivery is of vital importance. The misspelling of a name or the use of initials where a word could be spelled out may not only retard the delivery of a letter but may prevent its being delivered at all. Many thousands of letters are being constantly received which cannot be promptly delivered, if delivered at all, on account of the manner in which they are addressed."

A letter from an American soldier in Europe should be addressed as to show his rank, his full name, including his middle name, his company or battery and his regiment, as well as the branch of service. A letter to John Walter Smith, jr., a private in company L of the address of the sender to appear in the upper left hand corner of the envelope:

Return to Mrs. John Walter Smith Stamp Boston, Mass.

Private John Walter Smith, Jr. Co. L, 102d Infantry American E. F. Via N. Y.

Diplomacy.

"Yes, I finally got rid of him," she said, "without having to tell him in so many words that I never could learn to love him. I didn't want to do that, because he's an awfully nice fellow, and I should have been very sorry to cause him pain."

"How did you manage it?" her friend asked.

"Why, you see, he's subject to hay fever, so I decorated the house with goldenrod whenever he sent word that he was coming."—Brooklyn Citizen.

### CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Gifford

## RED SOX LEAD TWO TO ONE

Took Saturday's Game by the Score of 2 to 1

### CUBS FOUGHT HARD ALL THROUGH GAME

Mays and Vaughn Were the Opposing Pitchers in Third Contest

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Boston concentrated its energies in the fourth inning of Saturday's game of the world's series at Chicago, and squeezed in two runs, which was just enough to annex, 2 to 1, the third of the contests from the Chicago Nationals. The one-run margin was in constant danger, however, and it was not until Pick, Chicago's second baseman, was caught at the plate for the third out in the last half of the ninth, that victory perched finally on the Boston dug-out.

Chicago's lone tally came in the fifth inning, and was largely a fluke, but Mitchell's men never quit trying, and in their half of the ninth started a desperate rally, which might have tied the score and run the game into extra innings had not Pick in a frantic effort to cross the plate, thrown the chance away by reckless base running.

BOSTON. CHICAGO.

Hooper, rf. 3 1 0 0 0. Flack, cf. 3 0 1 0 0.

Shannon, 2b. 4 0 1 2 0. Holcher, ss. 3 0 1 1 1.

Strunk, cf. 4 0 1 0 0. Mann, lf. 4 2 1 0 0.

Wentz, lf. 3 1 0 0 0. Paskert, cf. 4 1 1 0 0.

McInnis, 1b. 4 0 1 0 0. Strickland, 1b. 4 0 0 2 0.

Schultz, cf. 4 2 5 0 0. Pick, 2b. 4 0 0 2 0.

Scott, ss. 4 1 1 0 0. Deal, 3b. 3 1 1 1 0.

Thomas, 2b. 3 1 0 2 0. Kilfinger, c. 3 1 0 0 0.

Mays, p. 3 0 0 2 0. Vaughn, p. 3 0 2 0 0.

Barber, .. 0 0 0 0 0.

Totals. 32 17 14 0 0. Totals. 31 27 19 1.

\*Batted for Deal in the ninth.

Boston.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2.

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1.

Summary: Run—Whiteman, McInnis, Pick. Two-base hit—Mann, Pick. Stolen base—Whiteman, Schanz, Pick. Sacrifice hit—Holcher. Double play—Holcher to Merkle, Vaughn to Merkle. Left on bases—Americans 4. Nationals 5. First base on errors—Americans 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays 1, off Vaughn 1. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, Whiteman. Struck out—By Mays 4, by Vaughn 5. Passed ball—Schanz. Time—1:37. Umpires: Kiam at plate, Owens at first, O'Day at second, Hildebrand at third.

### PLAYERS' SHARES CUT.

But They Will Demand the Guarantee in the Series.

Boston, Sept. 9.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain that lasted nearly all night, early indications were that the Boston American and Chicago National teams would be able to play this afternoon the first Boston game of the world series, which now stands two games to one in favor of Boston.

The train which brought the players from Chicago was behind its schedule and as it was midnight when they reached their hotel they were allowed to sleep late this morning.

In spite of the intense rivalry the players of the two teams were a unit in declaring they would back up to the limit the joint committee which they appointed on the train to demand of the national baseball commission the fulfillment of the guarantee which they asserted was given of payment of \$2,000 to each player on the winning team and \$1,400 to each loser.

They were informed yesterday that the receipts from tickets were proving so small this year that their shares would be cut to \$1,200 and \$800, respectively.

The probable batting order:

Chicago. Boston.

Flack, rf. 3 1 0 0 0. Hooper, rf. 3 1 0 0 0.

Holcher, ss. 3 0 1 1 1. Strunk, cf. 4 0 1 0 0.

Paskert, cf. 4 1 1 0 0. Mann, lf. 4 2 1 0 0.

Merkle, 1b. 4 0 1 0 0. Strickland, 1b. 4 0 0 2 0.

Pick, 2b. 4 0 0 2 0. Deal, 3b. 3 1 1 1 0.

Thomas, 2b. 3 1 0 2 0. Kilfinger, c. 3 1 0 0 0.

Hendrix or Tyler, p. 3 0 0 2 0. Ruth

### 14 STATES ABOLISH TEACHING OF GERMAN

And 16 Other State Campaigns Are Under Way to Follow the Same Course, American Defense Society Makes Announcement.

New York, Sept. 9.—Fourteen states in the United States have abolished the teaching of the German language in the schools and in sixteen other states a campaign to eliminate German is under way, according to an announcement made to-day by the American Defense Society.

Many cities in the sixteen states where the campaign against the study of the German language is in progress have thrown German out of their schools but the state itself has not taken decisive action, says the announcement of the society, which has been conducting a campaign against the study of German in the public schools.

This announcement was based upon a canvass of the states and cities which was conducted by Dr. Perry A. Dickie of New York.

The states listed as having abolished the study of the German language from their schools are: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and West Virginia.

The following states it is announced have under consideration the abolition of the teaching of German: Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

The society announced that the following cities have wholly or partly "thrown out" the study of German from their schools:

New York City, Philadelphia, Pa. Washington, D. C., Seattle, Wash., Louisville, Ky., Portland, Ore., Jersey City, N. J., Grand Rapids, Mich., Des Moines, Ia., Elizabeth, N. J., Passaic, N. J., Tacoma, Wash., Bayonne, N. J., Wheeling, W. Va., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Pawling, N. Y., Alton, Ill., Champaign, Ill., Charleston, Pa., Eugene, Ore., St. Mary's, Pa., Clifside Park, N. Y., Quakertown, Pa., and Glen Cove, L. I.

The situation in the sixteen states where the campaign against the German language is reported as in progress

## Everybody Wants to Economize

Economy means more than saving money; it means management.

Now in the matter of clothes, the way to economize is to spend your money for the sort of clothes that save themselves. That's why we advise our customers to buy

## Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The economy is in the clothes, not in the price. We don't offer these as low-priced clothes. You'll have no difficulty in finding suits and overcoats that are lower-priced than these.

But you won't find any that are less expensive.

## Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers  
122 No. Main St., Barre Tel. 275-M  
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DISTRICT NURSE FUND RECEIVED HERE

is, in part, described in Dr. Dickie's report, as follows: